TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have uncettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the Globe.]

SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

BY J. S. G.

Six thousand years ago,
And twice six thousand more,
This mighty globe was made,
And darkness reigned all o'er.

Six thousand years ago,
With darkness all around,
God moved upon the deep
And broke the vast profound.

Six thousand years ago,
One glim'ring ray drew near,
But *all* the time before,
Eternal night was here.

Six thousand years ago,
That ray of light was born,
And from it quickly sprang
The first auspicious morn.

Six thousand years ago,
But none will e'er portray;
For language ne'er can paint
The glory of that day.

Six thousand years ago,
The contrast, who can tell,
For lo! the world is now—
Hung o'er the gulf of hell.

COALMONT, January, 1863.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the act of 16th of March, 1832, I herewith submit my report of the operations of this Department for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1862.

In my last annual report I alluded to the increased duties and disbursements of this Department caused by the southern rebellion against the general Government, which at that time had existed for the preceding nine months. Notwithstanding this rebellion has continued to the present time, and grown even more gigantic in its features and operations, I am happy to say that our State has stood up most nobly under the drain which has thus been made upon her resources, as is manifested by the excellent condition of our finances which I am enabled to report:

The balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861, was .		$1,551,605 72
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were as follows:—		
Ordinary sources.	$4,047,822 39	
6 per cent. loan act May 15, '61,	387,850 00	
From various banks as an equivalent for coin the payment of int. on the Public debt .	140,768 30	
Refunded cash, military . .	29,566 42	
United States Government . .	605,740 52	5,211,747 63
Total into treasury for fiscal year ending Nov, 30, 1861 .		$6,763,353 35
And the payments have been as follows:		
For ordinary purposes . . .	$3,083,110 06	
Paid on state interest as an equivalent for coin .	146,531 22	
Military expenses act April 12, '61	7 62	
Military expenses, act May 15, '61	1,217 26	
Military expenses, act April 16, '62	20,607 04	
Military pensions, act May 15, '61	400 54	
Commissioners of Sinking Fund .	427,881 51	
Domestic creditors	105 32	
Temporary Loan redeemed . .	100,000 00	
United States Government direct tax	350,000 00	4,590,509 25
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862 .		$2,172,844 10

A detailed account of receipts and expenditures will be found in the Report of the Auditor General.

A careful analysis of the ordinary or general receipts, together with the expenditures of the last year, as compared with the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the year 1861, will show the following gratifying result:

Receipts from ordinary sources:	
For year ending Nov. 30, 1862	$4,047,822 39
" " " 1861	3,017,645 57
Excess of receipts for 1862...	$1,030,176 82

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863. NO. 32.

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861,	$1,118,662 93
" " " 1862.	1,023,345 77
Decrease in expenditures of '62	$ 95,317 16

It will thus be seen that while the ordinary receipts of last year were one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents ($1,030,176 82) in excess of the year 1861, the ordinary expenses were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents ($95,317 16) less.

It affords me much pleasure to state that a large portion (about $125,000) of this increased revenue for the last year is due to the untiring energy of the honorable Attorney General of the State, through whose department this amount has been collected from claims which have been due to the State for a number of years.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of Dec. '61	$40,580,666 08
Additional am't received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861 .	387,850 00
	$40,968,516 08
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov 30,'62, viz:	
5 per cent. State stocks . . . $268,809 49	
4½ per cent. State stocks . . 50,000 00	
4 per cent. State stocks . . . 100,000 00	
Int'st certificates 17 25	
Relief notes . . 1,411 00	
Domestic creditor's certificates 64 52	
Military Loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed . . 100,000 00	
$	520,302 26
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862 . .	$40,448,213 82

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from sales of the public works amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, ($10,781,000), as follows:

Penna. Railroad company's bonds . . .	$7,000,000
Philada. and Erie Railroad Company's bonds . .	3,500,000
Wyoming Canal company's bonds . . .	281,000
	$10,781,000

The speedy completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad being secured by the permanent lease of the same to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the above securities of that road may now be relied upon at maturity for their full amount with interest towards the liquidation of the public debt.

I understand that the Wyoming Canal Company are about to make a proposition to the Legislature which will also secure the amount of her bonds to the State beyond a doubt.—The whole amount, therefore, ($10,781,000,) of the above securities may be relied upon for the liquidation of the public debt, which amount would reduce the same to about $29,000,000.

By an act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars was levied by the General Government against all the States of the Union. The quota of Pennsylvania under that act was $1,946,719 33.

Up to the first of July last we had presented accounts against the General Government amounting to $2,037,334 42. On these accounts they had paid us $606,000, leaving $1,431,334 42 due and unsettled. Under the act of February 10th, 1862, I paid to the General Government, in June last, $350,000; with this amount, together with the above unsettled accounts and $292,007 90 allowance for prompt payment, we paid the direct tax of our State, leaving $126,622 99 due us, subject to the settlement and adjudication of the above accounts. The balance of our accounts against the General Government for war expenditures, from June last to the present time, have not yet been presented, but are now being made out for that purpose.

The direct tax of $1,946,719 33, against our State has thus been paid, and we will have in the treasury on the first proximo, after paying the State interest, near one and a quarter million of dollars, and there is also due us from the General Government about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for unsettled accounts. The general balance in the treasury during the past year, has been larger than would have been required in ordinary times, or for ordinary purposes, but in view of the existing state of things, with an armed force of an hundred thousand rebels hovering around our borders and at times penetrating even into our State, it was deemed advisable to retain in the treasury an amount sufficient to provide for any contingency which might arise under the circumstances. Since that time the enemy have been driven from the adjoining State of Maryland, but are yet in Virginia in very large force, and when we consider the energy and daring which has hitherto characterized their movements, it is a matter of serious question whether our State is yet free from the dangers of invasion and the perils of war on our own soil.

A large portion of this balance in the treasury can be applied to the liquidation of the public debt, if in your judgment it will not be required for the defences of the State, or for other purposes connected with the present unholy war against the General Government.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made to the Governor on the first of September last, it will be seen that $262,801 67 of the public debt was paid during the year ending at that time; and since that report was made an additional amount of $158,510 26 has been liquidated; also, $100,000 of temporary loan of April 12, 1861, making together $521,311 93 paid since the 2d of September, 1861.

Under the act of March 7, 1861, "to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie," delivered on the warrants of the Governor to that company, on the 12th of February last, one million of the bonds specified in that act, and on the 20th of November another million of said bonds, they having complied with all the provisions of the act which entitled them to receive the same, and it is certainly a cause of congratulation to the State that the work on this most important public improvement is progressing so energetically that the present year will probably witness its entire completion, and we shall begin to realize the importance of this work to our trade and commerce.

There is one subject to which I ask your immediate and earnest attention, viz: the payment of interest on the State's indebtedness due on the 1st proximo. By the act of June 12th, 1840, it is my duty as financial officer of the State to pay that interest in "coin or its equivalent;" and by the act of April 11, 1862, it is also my duty to assess and collect the cost of this mode of payment pro rata from the banks of the Commonwealth which may be in a state of suspension, and have availed themselves of the benefit of the aforesaid act. When this last act was passed, the rate or difference between specie and the bank currency of our State was but about 2½ per cent; from that time to the present there has been a gradual increase of this rate until now it is about 30 per cent. I cannot for a moment suppose that the Legislature, in imposing this penalty on the banks, ever anticipated the existing state of things in reference to the currency of our country, or they would not have imposed such an enormous and unjust tax upon them—as it would be to require them to pay this large difference on the payment of the State interest.

When the last semi-annual interest was paid in August, the rate for specie was *about* 12½ per cent., and when I called upon the banks to meet this large expense, in addition to what they paid in February (which together was about $146,000) I could not but feel, as they did, that it was an onerous and unjust tax in view of the already heavy taxes which they paid in to the treasury of the Commonwealth, and, as they have paid this tax into the treasury in addition to their previous heavy taxes, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to the Legislature a reduction on their taxes for the coming year to relieve them in part for the heavy expenses they thus incurred in sustaining the credit of the State by the payment of its interest in "coin or its equivalent." If the banks were in a state of suspension from bad management, or from any causes within their own control, I should not feel authorized to recommend them to be relieved from any just penalty for their suspension. But when it is caused by great national troubles beyond their control, and from which they are suffering, in common with all other interests, I cannot but think it very unjust to impose upon them alone a tax to maintain the credit of the State, when every other business interest, as well as every citizen, is equally interested in maintaining the high credit of our Commonwealth. When I reflect upon the invaluable assistance which has been rendered to our State and the General Government by the banks of our Commonwealth, from the commencement of our national troubles, I cannot but feel that they have a special claim upon your most favorable consideration and action. I feel free to express the opinion that but for the assistance rendered to the States and General Government by the banking interests of our country, we should have been compelled to apply to foreign governments or foreign capitalists for means to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down this unholy rebellion; and to convince you that the banks of Pennsylvania have done their share in this noble work of keeping us independent of foreign capitalists, I need but state the fact that they have taken of our State and Government securities over forty-one millions of dollars. Is it not manifestly unjust, then, and not only unjust, but impolitic also, to single out this one interest of our State from all others, and to impose upon it alone all the taxes necessary to sustain the credit of our Commonwealth in the payment of her interest? I cannot but think it is. Under the impression, then, that your honorable body will not, for a moment, hesitate to relieve the banks from the very heavy tax which the present high rate of specie would impose them under the act of 1862, I would respectfully ask your immediate action on the subject, so that I may be governed by such action in the payment of the interest on the 1st proximo. A very small portion of the interest (about $33,000) was due on the 1st instant, in the payment of which I have been governed by the act of June, 1840, by paying it in specie or its equivalent. The question now arises for your consideration, as to the duty and policy of the State in the payment of her interest hereafter, whether it shall be paid in the paper currency of the country or in specie. I will most respectfully submit my views on the subject, and then leave it for the action of your honorable body.

The question generally asked in discussing this subject, is: Can the State afford to pay this large difference between currency and specie in the payment of her interest? Ought not the question rather to be can she afford *not* to do it? Will not the credit of the State suffer materially if she refuses to do it? Is her credit of no value to her and her citizens? Is the State so strong and powerful, so above any liability of future want, that she can exercise her power irrespective of any effect her action may have upon her credit? We must bear in mind that we have established the policy by the act of 1840, and have twice paid our interest in specie or its equivalent; in February last when it was 2½ per cent. premium, and in August when it was 12½. We did this because we thought it was either *just* or *politic*, or because we thought it *both just and politic*, and having thus declared to the world our policy, and that we thought this was the *right* way for the State to act towards her creditors, and have been publicly and privately commended for it both at home and abroad, shall we not, if we now change that policy, admit one of two things: Either, first, that the State is no longer willing to do that which she has declared, by her own voluntary action to be *just* and *right*, or, second, that she is no longer *able to do it?* In either case, will we not weaken public confidence, both at home and abroad, in the good faith and character of our State in financial matters? On the other hand, if we continue firm in our policy of meeting our interest in specie or its equivalent, can we not bring back the credit of our State to its original high standing, when it was equal, if not superior, to any State in the Union? Up to 1835, this *was* the noble position of Pennsylvania. In that year, Governor Wolf alluded to the fact that the State had received, in cash $23,776,656 68

For which she gave her obligations at the low rate of 5 per cent. for	22,420,063 32
Gaining in cash by her *credit* alone	$1,356,653 36

Does not this prove that the credit of a State is worth *something to her* in dollars as well as in the moral position it gives her before the world?—Since 1835, the credit of the State has fallen very much, I think, by its own action at different periods:

1st. In the repeal, by the Act of February, 1836, of the State Tax on real and personal property, and substitution of the bonds of the Bank of the United States as a source for the payment of interest.

2d. By the payment of her interest in '47 and '48 in relief notes.

3d. The failure of the State in '42, (when the bank had failed) and for some time thereafter, to pay her interest otherwise than by the issue of new stock.

4th. By the impost or tax laid by the State on its own loans by the Act of April 16th, 1845.

5th. In defaulting in the payment of *twenty-two* different loans at maturity, there being now that number of loans overdue, amounting to more than half her whole debt.

In my opinion these causes have conspired to injure the credit of our noble Commonwealth, when we have within us all the elements which should give us the highest credit of any State in the Union. Deeply impressed with the importance of bringing back the credit of our State to the high and proud position it once held, I would respectfully suggest two modes of action by which it can be accomplished: 1st. By a continuance of the policy of paying our interest in specie, or its equivalent. 2d. By funding all the overdue loans, and issuing new certificates for the same, payable in twenty or thirty years, at five per cent., free of the tax as levied by the Act of April 16, 1845. It may be said that in the present condition of our country, it is no time for the State to consult its credit by any action which will add to our expense. I cannot but think that this is just the period for such action on the part of the Commonwealth. The treasury has not been in a better condition for many years, and the receipts of the last year prove the ability of our citizens to meet any just and proper expenses necessary to maintain the good faith and credit of the Commonwealth; and I venture the opinion that, if a census could be taken to-day of the wealth of Pennsylvania, it would be found that, notwithstanding the war of the last 20 months, she has largely advanced in wealth and the development of her resources, and if, (as it is to be hoped,) before the next semi-annual interest is due, our army shall meet with those successes which we have a right to *expect*, and which shall restore confidence and reassure the public mind in the success of our arms and the suppression of this rebellion, and thus again equalize the value of specie and paper currency, what Pennsylvanian will not feel a just pride over the reflection that, amid all our trials and difficulties, our good old Commonwealth stood firm and erect in its integrity and honor? What citizen will not cheerfully pay his small share of the expense necessary thus to maintain the good faith and credit of his State? If, however, your honorable body shall decide against this policy, and determine to pay the interest in the paper currency of the country, let me urge, with all earnestness, that the State will at least do that justice to her creditors which I cannot but feel has been too long delayed. I allude to the repeal of the tax on her own loans, to which I adverted in my last annual report. Certainly the State will not think of paying her creditors the interest due them in a currency largely depreciated in value, and at the same time refuse to pay them in full the small rate of interest which she agreed to pay them at the time she borrowed their money. If I did not feel that the State was doing herself, as well as her creditors, great injustice *in this matter*, I would not again allude to the subject; but when I truly and sincerely believe that the State is injuring her fair reputation as well as her credit, by allowing this law to remain on her statute books, *in its present form*, you must excuse me for again calling your attention to it. I know there are those who defend this law, on the ground of the right of taxation which belongs to the State, and I have been asked "if I think the State has not the right to tax her own loans."—The State has an undoubted *right* to tax the incomes of her citizens, but I certainly cannot think that she has the *right*, even if she has the power, of breaking her contracts, as I think she has in this instance, and shield herself under the right of taxation. How does the case stand? The State advertises at various periods that she wishes to borrow money for a term of years, and, as an inducement to capitalists, promises to pay them five per cent. interest for the same, the principal to be returned at specified periods. The contract is made, and her obligations given, bearing upon their face these terms of the contract. For a period of years she faithfully performs her contract so far as the interest is concerned; but when the principal becomes due and reimbursable, she defaults in the payment, and her creditors are obliged to hold her matured and unpaid obligations, they being powerless to enforce the same. In addition to this, under the power she claims to have by virtue of her right of taxation, she subsequently *directs her Treasurer and financial agent to withhold from her creditors a portion even of the interest she had agreed and contracted to pay them when she took their money;* can it be said that this is *right? Is it just?* Would the same course of action be tolerated as between individuals? Is it to be wondered at that the fair fame and financial integrity of our State has of late years depreciated and suffered from such a source of action? And if she shall now pay the interest on the first proximo in this depreciated currency of our country, and at the same time withhold this impost or tax on her interest, her creditors will get but a trifle over three per cent., instead of 5; and the injustice of this will be more apparent when applied to a foreign creditor, who will be obliged, from necessity, to convert, at this immense loss, the currency he receives from a State which had pledged to him her faith and obligated herself to pay him five per cent. interest for the use of his money. It cannot be that the State of Pennsylvania will do this wrong.—Let us wipe from our statute books every act which shall bear the least semblance of bad faith or injustice on the part of our State, and, my word for it, her credit will soon again be so firmly re-established that she will be enabled always to borrow at five per cent., or less, to meet her loans as they may hereafter come due, and thus always be able to keep her good faith with her creditors, and occupy that position before the world which will be a cause of just pride to every citizen of the Commonwealth. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest how, in my opinion, an additional income to the State may be secured, to meet any expense which may thus be incurred in *maintaining the credit* of the State. In my last report, I referred to the necessity of a thorough alteration and revision of our revenue laws, and I beg leave to repeat a few words which I then said on this subject.

When the fact is stated that the valuation of property of all kinds in our State, including money at interest, tax on offices, &c., is one-third less than that of Ohio, and two-thirds less than New York, it must be evident to every one that property in our State is either assessed at a mere fraction of its value, or else that a very large proportion of property escapes taxation altogether. It has been the boast of Pennsylvanians for years, that our rich agricultural domain, and our immense mineral wealth and resources, constitute us one of the richest States in the Union; and yet, according to the valuation of our property for taxable purposes, we are comparatively one of the poorest. From facts which have come under my own observation, I am satisfied that a large number of our wealthy citizens escape taxation almost entirely, by reason of having their wealth mainly, if not exclusively, in bonds and mortgages, ground rents, and other securities, which they fail to return for taxation, and which cannot be discovered by our assessors, under the present system, thus throwing an unjust and unequal amount of taxation upon real estate and other tangible property, and upon those citizens who are faithful and just in the returns they make of their means and wealth.

To show that I was not wrong in the opinion I expressed at that time, let me state one or two facts bearing upon the subject. The Board of Revenue Commissioners are now receiving the triennial returns from the Commissioners of the State, of the value of property of all kinds in their various counties, and the assessments thereon. From this department the Commissioners were furnished with a schedule under various heads, in which they were to make their returns to the Board, and in that schedule was the following:

Value of all mortgages, money owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory notes, penal or single bill, bond or judgment; also of articles of agreements, and accounts bearing interest, except notes and bills for work and labor done, and bank notes.

The amount returned under this head by the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, is $12,439,381! Will any one who knows anything whatever of the wealth of the city of Philadelphia, suppose that there is only *twelve millions of dollars* out at interest in the various forms specified above? I venture the assertion that the amount is nearer *one hundred millions*, if the truth could be ascertained. Another item which they were required to return was the number of gold watches, and they return 2,994!—*Twenty-nine hundred and ninety-four watches* returned for the city of Philadelphia, with a population of over six-hundred thousand! Would it not be a safe calculation to say there are at least twenty-nine thousand watches in Philadelphia, which should be taxed, instead of that many hundred? And the Commissioners of Lehigh county return *eleven* watches for their county; and thus I could cite numberless cases all over the State, where amounts of money at interest, and other property returned for taxation, are but a mere fraction of their true value. Is not this wrong? Why should one citizen pay the honest and just tax on his money at interest and other property for the support of the Commonwealth, and his neighbors all around him escape by either making false returns or no returns at all? This state of things should not exist. Every citizen of our Commonwealth is protected alike in his person and his property by our Government and its laws, and should pay a fair proportionate share of the expenses of the Government from which he receives such protection.

The question arises, how can this difficulty be avoided? I would suggest two methods by which it can be accomplished to a great extent: I would make it obligatory on every citizen to make his returns to the assessors of his money at interest and taxable securities, under *oath or affirmation*. No citizen who now makes an honest and just return of his means and wealth could or would object to this, as it would divide the burden of sustaining our Government between him and those who now escape it in part or altogether. Again, I would have the records of every county examined yearly by the assessor, as those records will give a true and faithful account of all money at interest on bond and mortgage in each county.—Let this be done faithfully, and I venture to say it will increase the revenue of the Commonwealth over a million of dollars annually from persons or property now escaping taxation altogether.

I am happy to know that this subject of the revision of our revenue laws will be brought before you through a report from the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor under authority from the last Legislature. As the act of 1832, which calls for an annual report on the subject of finance from this Department, also requires that report to contain "*plans for the support of public credit and for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to the General Assembly in adopting modes of raising money requisite to meet the public expenditures,*" I would respectfully offer one or two suggestions for your consideration when the subject shall come before you for your action. I cannot but think that in all laws for the assessment of taxes on any community, a due regard should be had to *justice and equality* in reference to the *interest* or *property* to be taxed; or in other words, that no one kind of business, interest, or property should be taxed in undue proportion to any other. I fear this principle has not been carried out in all our revenue laws heretofore enacted as applied to companies, or corporations of our State, such as mining and railroad companies, banking associations, and other corporations which are vitally and essentially necessary to the commercial prosperity and growth of our State, and the development of its great mineral wealth and resources. For example, there are, to my knowledge, mining companies in our State which pay very heavy State and county taxes upon the land which is the basis of their stock and corporation, and also a State tax upon their stock, according to its assessed value, and the *stockholders have never received a dollar of dividends or revenue from their shares.* This would seem to be and *is a double* tax on the same property. First, the land is taxed to its full value, and then the stock which represents the land is also taxed its assessed value *when it does not produce the least revenue to its owners.* This is certainly an unequal and, therefore, unjust tax. The same may be said of many railroad companies of our State. There is probably more unproductive capital invested in the railroad and mining companies of our State than in any or all other business interests; and when we take into consideration the fact that those two interests have done and are doing more to advance the wealth and develop the resources of our State than all others, is it not unjust, and impolite also, (the interests of the State considered,) to harden and cripple these interests with an undue and unequal proportion of taxes? I am aware there is a prevalent disposition in the public mind against associated capital corporations generally, and this feeling is apt to manifest itself in the form I have alluded to.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest whether, in your consideration of the subject, the interests of the State will not be advanced and her revenue increased by such action as shall foster and encourage, rather than discourage, those associations of capital and corporations which are essentially necessary to the commercial advancement of our State, and the development of our great resources. I would not wish it to be understood that I advocate the policy of relieving corporations from any just and proper taxation, but only from *unequal* and *unfair* taxation; and at this time especially do I think this principle of action would be both just and politic on the part of the State, when we consider the fact that the General Government, by its internal revenue act, bears so heavily on such corporations, to the exclusion almost entirely of real estate. There are some corporations in our State which are prosperous and proddctive in their operations, and from which the shareholders receive fair, and in some cases large dividends. On such companies I would lay a fair and *full* tax, to correspond with their income or profits. In very many other cases there are companies or corporations whose operations assist very materially in developing the wealth and resources of the State, and yet produce little or no income whatever to the shareholders. The good sense and judgment of your honorable body will at once perceive the discrimination which should be made in reference to these two classes of corporations, when you shall come to act upon the revision of our revenue laws. There is probably no subject that will be presented for the consideration and action of your honorable body of more importance, and with which the interests of our citizens, as well as the general interests of the State, are so intimately connected, as the subject of the revision and alteration of the revenue laws, and as I presume it will be fairly and fully elaborated in the Report of the Board of Commissioners, to which I have alluded, I will forbear any further suggestions on the subject, except to again express the hope, that in whatever action you may take, you will endeavor to bring within the operations of the law those citizens and their immense property and wealth, who have hitherto escaped taxation by failing to make a true and just return to the officers of the State. By doing this you will, in my opinion, nearly double the income or revenue of the State without the least increase of the present rate of taxation.

I herewith submit tables giving, in detail, the operations of this department for the last fiscal year, together with estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the present year. All of which are respectfully submitted.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Jan. 7, 1863. *State Treasurer.*

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C,

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Choice of Animals for Fattening.

Mr. Hedley contributes the following valuable hints on fattening cattle, to the Newcastle Club, and which we find published in the *Agricultural Gazette*, England. He says:

"In my close identification with fat cattle for several years, I have always found that the best animals have the most massive heads, most capacious chests, and the strongest spines. I have, therefore, evolved a few rules to go by in the purchase of lean ones, and scarcely with one exception I have found them to be applicable.—The *head* of any of our bovine races ought to have the first consideration; this is the true index to the vital acumen, and even bodily construction, and will be found to foreshadow all *good* or bad that may be accomplished. Thus, an animal possessed of a broad, full, spacious skull, with strong, evenly-bent, deflective horns, will be found to have a thick neck at the base, wide thorax, and strong, nervous system; while one with long, narrow, contracted skull, and puny, abruptly-bent horns, will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and slowness to fatten. A small, dull, sunken eye betokens great hardness of touch and an inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large, open eye *vice versa*. A starting, dark, fiery eye often accompanies a small forehead and hereditary wildness, and when combined with small, drooping horns, and a chin with no loose skin hanging from it, is a very despicable animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening propensities. Animals with weakly formed heads, have always small loins, and the width of these parts will always be found in an exact ratio with the strength of the head. The nose, instead of being long and fine, as Virgil, Aristotle, and several other naturalists recommend it, ought, in my opinion, to be thick, strong, and near the ear as possible, if only in proportion to the size of the frame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest are often twins, and so are thin, meagre, irregular noses and consumption. Small, snipy noses oft sniff the air into frames of small capacities, and are joined to months that can crop but very small morsels at a time.

The evil that men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones.

Some that smile have in their hearts millions of mischief.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

The amity that wisdom knots, folly may easily untie.

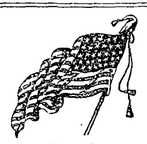
Perseverance keeps honor bright.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Shinplaster Currency.

Presentment of the Grand Jury as to the Issue and Circulation of Checks or Small Notes as Currency. January Term, 1863.

The Grand Inquest of the county of Huntingdon do present: That, [here is given the names of the persons issuing the checks and small bills,] all of the county of Huntingdon, did unlawfully issue and put in circulation certain notes, bills, checks, papers and engagements of writing, to circulate as currency, contrary to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The Grand Inquest aforesaid, in making presentment against the above named persons, respectfully ask the Court to make an order or decree, that all those who have unlawfully issued or put in circulation as currency any of the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said notes, checks, bills, notes or engagements of writing, so issued by them respectfully as currency, that no indictment be preferred against them, the said Inquest believing that at the time said notes, bills, checks, &c., were issued, they were a matter of public convenience. JOHN C. DAVIS,

Foreman.

RECRUITS WANTED!—Maj. J. Blanch. Miles, of the 49th Regt., P. V., has been ordered North with a squad of men for recruiting service. The old companies in this regiment have been temporarily consolidated into four companies, and the supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers ordered to recruit to fill up the regt. This regiment has seen much active and honorable service—it has been engaged in every movement of the Army of the Potomac, and carries upon the folds of its war-worn banners, "Yorktown," "Williamsburg," "Garnett's Hill," "Golding's Farm," "White Oak Swamps," "Savage Station" and "Antietam." There is one great advantage gained in volunteering in this regiment, as the officers have had much experience, and can give proper instructions. Maj. Miles will be found at his office opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad street, where all young men wishing to enter the service should call.

WE had the pleasure on Monday of meeting on the street Lt. Col. Dare, of the 5th Regt. He was wounded in the hip at Fredericksburg. With the aid of crutches he is able to give some of his many friends a call. The Col. looks remarkably well. He expects to return to the army as soon as his wound will permit.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—Whatever any of us may think of "Greeley," none will deny but the *Tribune Almanac* is the best compiled bundle of statistics on valuable matter desirable for preservation that is published. The Almanac for 1863 has been issued, and may be had at Lewis' Book Store for 13 cents, and by mail upon the receipt of fifteen cents in postage currency or stamps.

MAJ. FRANK ZENTMYER.—The father of Major Zentmyer has received a letter from Richmond informing him of the death of his brave son. The Major lost a leg at Fredericksburg, was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond where he died on the 31st ult.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, was, on Tuesday last, elected United States Senator for six years. His majority was one over Genl. Simon Cameron. The result gives very general satisfaction.

A REGULAR SWINDLE.—A handsome check on Bell, Garrettson & Co., signed by C. D. Smith, is in circulation. All such checks are good—*for nothing.*—Said C. D. Smith is not known to Bell, Garrettson & Co.

LIEUT. John A. Willoughby, of the 5th Regt., supposed to have been killed at Fredericksburg, has turned up a prisoner in Richmond. This was gratifying news to his many friends in this place.

THE 125TH REG. P. V.—We have a letter from the 125th, dated Camp near Fairfax Station, Jan. 16, P. M., informing us that the regiment was preparing to move, but to what point was a secret.

☞ See new advertisements.

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met pursuant to adjournment in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 13th inst. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Jno. Porter, Esq., of Alexandria, one of the Vice Presidents.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

Jno. Porter, Esq., of Alexandria.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Jos. Clark, Birmingham,
Jno. Huey, Brady twp.,
Lewis Steever, Cass,
Peter Livingston, Barree,
Joshua Greenland, Cassville,
Daniel Brook, Carbon,
Daniel I. Logan, Cromwell,
Kenzie L. Green, Clay,
H. C. Robison, Dublin,
Jno. Zentmyer, Franklin,
Thos. Fisher, Huntingdon,
Jno. Porter, Henderson,
Robt. Madden, Springfield,
Robt. Gosbern, Tell,
Isaac Cook, Tod,
M. H. Sangree, Walker,
M. F. Campbell, Union,
David Hawn, Juniata,
Saml. Cummins, Jackson,
Perry Moore, Morris,
E. Shoemaker, Henderson,
D. Etnier, Orbisonia,
Wm. L. States, Penn,
H. Orlady, Petersburg,
Jno. Dysart, Porter,
Jno. Eby, Shirley,
Wm. B. Leas, Shirleysburg.

REC. SECRETARIES.

R. McDivitt,
J. Simpson Africa.

COR. SECRETARY.

R. M. Speer.

TREASURER.

Geo. Jackson.

LIBRARIAN,

T. H. Cromer.

The report of the delegates appointed at the last meeting to represent this county at an election for trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, in September last, was, on motion, deferred till next session.

The committee appointed at last session to report on the grape question, was, on motion, continued, to report at next session.

The following resolution was offered by Jno. C. Watson, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to our late President, Gen. Geo. W. Speer, for the interest manifested by him in the success of the society, and for the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of the office.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the first week of the coming April Court.

JOHN PORTER, Prest.,
R. MCDIVITT, Sec'y.

☞ The check currency is being rapidly redeemed by the persons in this county having issued them. We hope the business community may hereafter be able to get along without them.

☞ Read the patriotic speech of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. He speaks the sentiments of the loyal masses of the North.

WE neglected last week to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Governor's message and other favors from A. W. Benedict, Esq.

☞ Court adjourned last week on Thursday. This week it will not continue over to-day. The crowd in town *has been very slim.*

STATE TREASURER.—William V. McGrath, Democrat, of Phila., was elected State Treasurer on Monday last.

☞ Senator A. Stutzman has our thanks for pub. does.

☞ Gold is selling in Philadelphia at $1.47@1.48. Demand notes $1.42@1.43.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

A Cry of Distress---Important Despatches Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important despatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe.

These despatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost.

These despatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency.—But our sailors were too quick.

The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured despatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the War Department to Governor Curtin, refusing to allow the Pennsylvania Reserves to return to Pennsylvania to recruit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12, 1863.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., enclosing a copy of one from General Meade to Gen. Franklin, relative to recruiting the regiments constituting the Pennsylvania Reserves, and asking that the remnant of that gallant body of men be ordered to Harrisburg in order to fill its ranks.

In reply, the Secretary directs me to say that there are numerous applications of this kind on file, in regard to regiments from other States, which have been greatly reduced in recent battles. If one such request be acceded to, all similar applications must be granted. This would so reduce the armies in the field as not only to prevent any further operations for the next three or four months, but to endanger important positions now held by us.

The War Department has uniformly refused applications of this kind, and cannot at the present time, adopt a different policy.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hear the Voice of a Loyal Democrat.

The following remarks were made in Congress on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, member of Congress from the Luzerne District, this State. Mr. WRIGHT is known all over the State as one of the most prominent and influential Democrats, having held many prominent positions in the party. We ask our numerous readers to give his remarks a careful perusal.

The Resolution Denouncing the Rebellion

The House proceeded to the consideration of the declaratory resolution of Mr. Wright, declaring the rebellion on the part of the seceding States against the Government and laws of this Union was deliberately initiated, and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that, the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled.

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham (D.) had offered a substitute for the above resolution. In addressing the House, he maintained that a reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length from history, citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that event; that there was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to the Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures, and laws, defence, interest, and the domestic tranquility—all existed in full force yet, and some of them were much stronger now than at first. And further, that artificial causes had sprung up since—works of improvement, multiplying, travel, trade, navigation and intercourse. Also, that certain less material, but equally strong ties—common history, national reputation, songs, common battlefields.

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Speech of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright said: I cannot agree, Sir, with some of the views just advanced by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vallandigham,) although, as to the most of his argument, I have no hesitation in saying I agree with him. I differ with him in respect to the continuance of this war.

I am, Mr. Speaker, a peace man; but I am not a peace man if the peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union. I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with rebels, who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms that shall be alike honorable to the patriotism and courage of the North. While I am a peace man, I am no coward, and while I may desire peace, I shrink from no responsibility. I would even put myself, as a representative from the North, in a position of absolute humiliation, if peace could be the result of it. I will even let myself down, and kiss the sword in the hands of that arch-traitor in Richmond, dripping with the blood of my own loins, if I could obtain peace upon honorable terms to my country.

But, as my resolutions say, while the rebellion stands in a menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very Capitol itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not a peacemaker, because under those circumstances I could not be a peace man and preserve my own honor and my own country.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham), said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate by the cessation of hostilities upon our part. Does he suppose that terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion, if the North says we will grant an armistice? Why, Sir, there can be nothing which could be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say this war shall stop where it is, and let them have that republic which they have been striving for during the past two years. Had the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago, the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. Had the let-alone policy which he proclaimed here in opposition to the war been the marked policy of the country within the last year, we should not now have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but instead, we should have had the chief traitor, and his cohorts and conditors occupying this Hall instead of ourselves.

We of the North did not bring this war and desolation on the country.—We had no hand in it. When my friend from Kentucky presented his resolutions last July a year ago, and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this was a war for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out. It may become a war of extermination before it is ended.

It was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were not the first who made an appeal to arms. Rebellion it was that first fired its guns into the American flag; rebellion first drove the States from the American Union, and inaugurated the reign of terror. Rebellion it was that raised the standard of opposition, and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce, and were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages, and sit down, crying, "Peace, let the war stop?"

Had not we had manliness enough *to raise our voices against it, and our* arms to protect ourselves and our children, and had we pursued this kind of peace policy a year ago, we should not have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the Capitol of the nation. And now that the war has been protracted for the period of two years, are we to be met again by the same argument that we must lay down our arms? No; while God gives us the power to maintain our position, while we have the force and the vigor, let us fight like men, because it has got to come to the question of extermination. The day of such a peace has passed by, and passed by forever. These great wrongs, which have been perpetrated upon the part of the rebellious States, we can hardly realize, we can hardly contemplate. They have been the direst and immediate cause of the sacrifice of 300,000 of the loyal youth of the country. Their bones, if they could all be collected together in one grand mass, would form a mausoleum greater than the pyramids of Egypt.

There is not an inch of soil between the Chesapeake and the Rocky Mountains which has not been saturated with the blood of our brethren and children. They have demoralized our people, almost destroyed our national character, and now say, in the language of Solomon, "Bring the sword, and the child shall be divided," and some say, so be it. There is one here that will never say it—never, while God permits him to breathe, will he say it.

Do the rebels sue for peace? No. Let me read you an extract or two to show what these people are saying and doing. On the 26th of last Dec., Jeff. Davis delivered a speech at Jackson before the Legislature of Mississippi, in which he says, among other things, "From the Northwest we look for the first gleam of peace." What kind of peace does Jeff. Davis contemplate from the Northwest? God grant it may not be a peace establishing a line of defence and offence between the East and the Middle States. I have heard that suggested, but it is too monstrous to believe.

I have too good an opinion of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people of the Northwest, to entertain for a moment the idea that they would join hands with miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered.

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, Davis spoke of his love for the old Union.—Now mark what this renegade rebel says of you, as reported in the Jackson *Mississippian.*

[Quoted Jeff Davis' speech before the Mississippi Legislature.]

Here you have the head of this bogus confederacy laying out the line of policy. With those men from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland he never would consent to a re-union.—But he casts his eye over the great Northwest, and entertains the hope that there he shall first see the sun of his righteousness arise. The men from the district I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States, who have migrated from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland are as much superior in loyalty and patriotism to that man Jeff Davis, as the religion of Christ is above the religion of Satan, and ten thousand times sooner would I trust the defence of free principles and human liberty to the hands of these men from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland, than to Jeff Davis and his treasonable associates. He will entertain no terms of reunion, and yet the gentleman of Ohio says the war must be stopped; that we must have peace, and that we must reunite. Reunite with whom? With Jeff Davis and his coadjutors, who say they never will consent to it. Let me go a step further with regard to this Southern feeling. I hold in my hand resolutions declaring that the separation between "the United States and the confederate States is final, and the people will never consent to reunite at any time or upon any terms."

Let me refer you, in the same connection, to a letter written on the 8th of December, 1862, by John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia. It seems he had been charged with a correspondence with Fernando Wood, asserting that the latter had been making advances to John Letcher for the purpose of peace and reconstruction of the Union. Governor Letcher in a letter denied this, in which he states the separation from the Union is final. And yet we have gentlemen talking peace all over this land. Peace! peace! upon what terms?

Mr. Vallandigham. What has produced the great reaction in Northern and Western sentiment? The ballot-box. The ballot-box is a weapon in the hands of men in the South, yet as potent and just as secure, and through the agency of that ballot-box—after some time, when passion has cooled and reason resumed its sway—I expect to see a return of correct sentiment indicated; and whoever in the so-called Confederate Government, or in the United States government, stands in the way, will be superseded by other men, just as those who would have urged this war upon a particular line of policy have been superseded, through the ballot-box in the North and West.

Mr. Wright. I cannot conceive by what principle of reasoning the gentleman can satisfy himself that such a result could possibly, under such circumstances, be attained

Mr. Vallandigham. History and human nature.

Mr. Dawes. Allow me to ask the gentleman from Ohio, in connection with his remark that he expects that, at some future day, the ballot-box will work a revolution in the South, whether he proposes that we shall lay down our arms and wait for the revolution.

Mr. Vallandigham. I don't propose to lay down any arms at all. I said long since the laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. But I would, if I had the power, reduce both armies down to a fair and reasonable peace establishment just as speedily as possible. (Laughter on the Republican side.) The people of the Northwest and South can bring about a peace through the ballot-box—the freeman's weapon. You have tried fighting for twenty months, and that would not answer.

Mr. Wright. What the gentleman from Ohio has just uttered surprises me more than anything he said while he occupied the floor previously. The idea of laying down our arms and permitting the time of our drafted and enlisted men to expire, and a sufficient period to elapse to leave us without an army, is, in my opinion, a most monstrous proposition. Nor do I believe that if we were ever to send a committee from this House, or a joint committee of the two Houses, to wait upon Jeff Davis, such a committee would ever be received and entertained by him. I understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has been making an attempt of this kind, and that their agents were not even received by the officials in the city of Richmond. I have such a statement in the newspapers, and take it for what it is worth.

Mr. Perry. There is not one word of truth in the assertion the gentleman has made.

Mr. Wright resumed. He was very glad to hear the member from New Jersey repudiate the idea that any peace committee has been appointed in that State. They have sustained their character as public men of the government. There is no man, I will venture to say, I do not care what may be his complexion in politics—he may be as black as he pleases upon the extreme radical side, or he may be as deeply imbued with secession sympathies as any man you can find on the Democratic side—there is no man who does not desire peace—not peace upon dishonorable terms, not peace that would destroy our present Government, not peace that would lay us in an humble attitude at the feet of traitors, but peace that shall make liberty live, peace that shall establish the eternal principle handed down to us by our fathers. A peace upon principles that will not defame the character of these men, is that I would see established in this country; not peace that emanates from the hot-bed of treason in the South or secession in the North. [Applause.]

That is the kind of peace that I want to see established. Neither do I want to see any efforts made that shall attempt to thwart or endanger the success of this principle. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) has alluded to the result of the late elections as though that established a peace policy. The change of opinion resulted from a want of confidence in the way in which the war was conducted, and the blunders of the Administration. The people intend to save the country still. Mr. Seymour speaks unqualifiedly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. No man in Pennsylvania in favor of peace, on any terms, could maintain a political position in Pennsylvania. As to who is to blame, it is not the part of my resolutions to declare. Perhaps the evil was in the removal of McClellan; perhaps the Administration was wrong in other things. *But because blunders are committed, are we to abandon our country and liberty?* Great God! is it to be supposed that because a campaign has not come up to the public expectation we are to sue for peace at the foot of treason and traitors.

Because Abraham Lincoln has issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves, are we to allow the republic to be rent asunder? Not at all. We must have time to change all of these matters.—Because certain men have triumphed at the recent elections, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment of the war, and of its great feature, the preservation and salvation of the country.

Politicians who indulge in this will find themselves at fault. A storm is ahead. Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the recent elections are the result of a peace policy, will find out, if the army has to be disbanded, and if the government is to be cut in two, what their responsibility will be to the people of the country, because, as God lives, there shall be a day of reckoning. The man who is on the side of liberty now, his name and reputation shall live forever; and that man who says "Down with your arms, and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your Capitol," shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cow-boys of the Revolution. There is a reckoning in store for men on both sides of this question. There is a record made up of the men who sustain their country in the hour of its trial. I grant you that the Cowboys of the Revolution might have been very respectable people if King George had but succeeded in maintaining his government over the colonies; but as he did not, the name of cowboys and tories have become somewhat disreputable.

Those who now stay at home enjoying ease and luxury, while loyal men are battling for their country, shall, when this great Government is restored, hear a sound in their ears as terrible as that rung in the ears of the cowboys and tories of the American Revolution. They need not think that by their crying "peace" our army is to be disbanded and our country destroyed. I differed from the Executive of the nation, and have always differed from the ultra men in the House who want to make this a war of negro emancipation instead of a war for the restoration of the Union. The army went into the field for the purpose of restoring the Government.—Its numbers have reached to over 800,000 men—the largest army of ancient or modern times. Its destiny is to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and it has the power and courage to do so, and will do so. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

I do not care how many men there may be singing peace anthems, and crying that blunders have been made with the managements of the war. If there were blunders that is no reason why men should turn their backs on the Government and embrace its enemies. We must get along with these blunders the best way we can. We must appeal to the ultra to let the negro alone, then you will have such a united power North as when concentrated against the rebellion will put an end to it forever.

The marks of the men who are attempting to destroy the Government are everywhere, and yet these damnable outlaws who have attempted to stab and destroy liberty have their friends and sympathizers at the North. They are not "my brothers," in the cant phrase of Northern sympathizers. *They are rebels.* It is only loyal men who are my brothers. [Applause.]—Those men who have been the cause of the suffering of the country, and who have been the authors of red-handed crimes, whose enormity must make humanity blush, have their friends, aiders and abettors, scattered all over the North, and are held up as "public martyrs." These men want us to disbandon the armies.

I am willing to make peace, but it must be on such terms as shall not destroy my manhood and my liberty, and above all, shall not destroy my country. None others have they a right to demand, and none others will the loyal men of the land ever concede to them. To do so would be to commit a crime as great as that charged upon the enemy of the Union.

Talk about making terms with these men! Is not this country, with all the institutions of civil liberty which our fathers planted upon this continent, worthy of every effort that men can put forth to save? If 20,000,000 of men cannot defend these institutions against 8,000,000 of rebels, if they must yield, it must be set down not to their weakness, but to the degeneracy of the age, and it is time for us to repent in sorrow over our depravity and our cowardice. We have the men, the money, and the loyalty to accomplish that end, in spite of any cry of "peace" that may come up to us. The only thing for us to decide now is, whether they shall conquer us or we conquer them. When a thief is caught in the act of taking your property and you arrest him, do you stop to listen to his inquiry, and debate the question what you are going to do with him? You hurry him off to the magistrate and leave him with the officers of justice to dispose of.

It is not at this time a debatable question what you are going to do with these men. They are in rebellion and must be put down, and we can put them down, notwithstanding the blunders that have been committed or the obstacles we have had to encounter. But I have my eye upon a single object, which is the polar star of my destiny, the flag of my country, and the gorgeous temple of American liberty; and when I cannot see and behold them any longer, may God Almighty blot out its light forever!

You cannot preserve or restore peace by yielding to men who are fighting to tear down this great temple of liberty. There can be no peace but in their submission. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) this morning talked of a dividing line between the two sections, and undertook to speak for the great Northwest as to the course he would pursue. In the East he saw a dividing line between the North and South in the Potomac or the Susquehanna, but for the West he saw no such line of demarkation, no line of separation between the broad waters of the Mississippi and Gulf.—What could have possessed the gentleman's brain?

I go upon the principle of the restoration of all the materials that formed this Union, without leaving out one State or Territory.

My policy is the restoration of all the States and Territories, organized and unorganized, that were once united under our national flag. I desire to see liberty prevading the whole, and peace upon no other terms. I want no armistice. Let me suppose a case. Suppose a peace is established—suppose you declare an armistice for thirty or forty days—you need not care about getting your armies together again. The next step would be to establish a boundary. Suppose you established the Ohio as the line, how long would your peace last? About as long as the peace of Amiens, or the peace of Tilsit, and more fatal in its consequences than that which followed the dismemberment of Poland.

If you establish a boundary line between free and slave labor, peace will not be preserved for six months. Let us meet the difficulty now, and if three hundred thousand lives have been lost already, let us sacrifice three hundred thousand more if necessary, and put an end to rebellion forever. [Applause.] There is universal consent among the masses for the vigorous prosecution of the war, however the leaders may have faltered. I know the negro emancipation system has created dissatisfaction, but the Government has power and strength enough to overcome these and put down rebellion effectually.

We learn from these peace men that France and England have a desire to interfere in this contest on this continent. If they do, we then fight for empire, and our battle ground will commemorate the deeds of a roll of men, who, if they fail, fought for liberty and the rights of man. Our cause is worthy of success, and we can be only defeated in a morbid sensibility, which has found, unhappily, a lodgment in the North, which is in sympathy with the blackest treason.

The men who entertain these views may flourish now, but a day of retribution will come. The mask shall be torn from the face of the leaders, and their followers shall stand aghast at their moral deformity.

There has been cause for popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and management of public affairs. But there has been no cause as yet for them to abandon the Union and desert their Government. Demagogues cannot corrupt the people, and woe to the men who have deceived them. The people desire peace, but peace on terms alike honorable to them and the success of free principles. They want peace, but with a whole Union and an army; other terms they will indignantly reject.

Mr. Speaker, where I stood when the rebellion broke out I stand to day—on the same platform. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions. I denounced the rebellion at the threshhold—I denounce it now. I have no terms to make with traitors, which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied none other can be obtained. The war has cost me its trials and tribulations. I can truly close my remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle:

"I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood secure and *flourished* in a civil war."

What the Rebels Think of Peace Propositions.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of January 10 discusses Mr. James Brooks' peace propositions. It says:

Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success.—Are the Northern people all naturalborn fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as gulless and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard-of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done and all that they have suffered! * *

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow, and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac, or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. *We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.*

We are aware that many persons believe that the party of which Brooks and Van Buren are the representatives desire and design to restore peace, and that, at present, they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. *They would like peace on condition of our return to the union, and they are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederacy are in favor of reunion.* They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the commercial supremacy of the North, and especially of the city of New York, which is gone forever if the Union be not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as Lincoln is himself, or any of the thieves and murderers who lead his armies.

In the event of a refusal to return to the Union, they would, to a man, unite in hounding on the assassins who are desolating our country and murdering our people as fiercely as they have ever been hounded on by Beecher and Hale. They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and restoration. If the same object could be effected by entirely destroying the people of the Southern States, and they thought it as easy to do, they would recommend it as the best of all possible policy. Let them be satisfied, however. President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy, in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom—all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees.

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING *BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a* REPUBLICAN, *an* ABOLITIONIST, *or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men."*—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the bride's father, Miss. BELLE N. BRADS to Mr. JAS. L. GLAZIER of Huntingdon.

With the above notice we received a share of the cake. Our young friends have our best wishes for a happy journey through a long and prosperous life.

In Huntingdon, on 16th inst., by Rev. James Brads, Mr. JAMES FINDLAY and Miss ROSANNA REED, of Coalmont township.

DIED,

At his residence, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 6th January, ELLIS E. BEITLEMAN, in the 30th year of his age.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862—1y.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

WAR NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Capture of Arkansas Post.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS.

Our Loss Trifling.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—The ram Switzerland arrived here last evening from the squadron. She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter.—The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores, and ammunition.

The full particulars have not been received. The rebel loss is said to have been 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners.—These results may be modified by fuller and more authentic accounts.

NEWS CONFIRMATORY OF THE VICTORY.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The steamer Rain Storm, which left Arkansas Post on Monday, arrived here to-day, and confirms the capture of that post. The attack was made on Friday evening by the gunboats, the land force debarking two miles below, and marching to the rear of the fortifications.—The rebels had erected earthworks over an extent of two miles below the main fort, from which they were shelled; not, however, before they had done some damage to the gunboats.—Three balls entered the port hole of the Lexington, killing four men.

The main post, which is represented as being very strong, surrendered on Sunday. The officers of the Storm say that six regiments were captured in the works, and that at daylight on Monday, two Texan regiments, not knowing the place had surrendered, came in to reinforce the garrison and were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing, some days since, was re-captured. A reconnoissance sent up the river, had not returned at the time the Storm left.—Our loss is not so heavy as at first represented.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Cairo, 16, says: "The fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th inst., and on the 11th, the garrison, *seven thousand* in number, surrendered unconditionally. Our loss is reported at 200, mostly on board our gunboats.

The rebel fort mounted nine guns, and contained an immense amount of munitions of war.

The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following has been received at headquarters:

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received:

Headquarters, Army of the Mississippi, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863.—"*To Major General U. S. Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee:* I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day at 1 o'clock, and having stormed the enemy's works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, together with all their stores, animals and munitions of war.

"Rear Admiral, David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding.
U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Department of the Cumberland.

Gen. Longstreet Supercedes General Bragg.—Conscripts Deserting.—Desertion of an Entire Rebel Regiment, &c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—Gen. Bragg has been superceded by General Longstreet in the command of the rebel army of the West.

The latter's army corps were at Shelbyville.

Forest is still at Harpeth.

A fleet under the convoy of gunboats is on the way.

The conscripts in the rebel army are deserting and fleeing to this city daily.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16—P. M.—Brigadier General Forest, of the rebel army, with a force of about four thousand men, and twelve pieces of light artillery, attacked our relief and storeships coming up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats, laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat Sidell. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who, in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water.

The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided, and left to starve on shore.

The boats were all anchored in midchannel and burned, after being robbed of their valuables.

The officers and soldiers were stripped of clothing, placed on shore, and paroled.

Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad have been destroyed by this band of marauders, and mail communication cannot be resumed for some time.

The wires between this place and Murfreesboro have been cut by secessionists, who pretend to be quiet Union farmers.

Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into this city to-day.

An entire rebel regiment, numbering about three hundred men, deserted and came into our outpost, 15 miles beyond Murfreesboro, yesterday.

Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate States funds were seized from brokers in this city, and confiscated yesterday, by order of General Mitchell.

Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and he has superceded General Bragg in command of the rebel army in Tennessee.

Reliable information has been rec'd from scouts that efforts are being made by the rebels to cut Rosecrans off from supplies and retreat, and then crush it.

General Longstreet will attack us, it is said, next week, with his entire force, which is thought to number about 45,000 men.

We shall have stirring times here soon. Gen. Rosecrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a railroad, and capture Forest and his men, or drive them off.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of yesterday reports a large fleet of gunboats and transports ascending the Mississippi river on the 13th inst.

We have nothing but rebel news here, and feel gloomy, but hope for the best.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Hopkins, (Washington) Nieman, Smith, (Chester,) Ludlow, Craig, Jackson, Thompson, Kaine, Brown, (Northumberland,) Beebe, Pershing, Olmstead, Cochran, McMurtrie and Laporte.

Judiciary System, (General)—Messrs. Kaine, Barger, Vincent, Champneys, Shannon, Pershing, Brown, (Northumberland) Ludlow, Rhoads, Johnson and Brown, (Warren.)

Judiciary System (Local.)—Messrs. Brown, (Northumberland) Ludlow, Cochran, McCulloch, Glenn, Magee, Benedict, M'Murtrie, Bowman, (Tioga.)

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. McManus, Early, Windle, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Ellis, Graber, Potteiger, Fox, White and Huston.

Claims—Messrs. Beck, Nelson, Boyer, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Rex, Josephs, M'Manus, Graham, Myers, Grant, Freeland, Strouse, and Lilly.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Weidner, M'Clellan, Ellis, Gross, Hutchman, Hess, Ritler, Walsh, and Hoover.

Education—Messrs. Wakefield, Twitchell, Rowland, Horton, Jacoby, Grant, Boileau, Hess, Kline, Bowman, (Tioga,) Benedict, McClellan, Lilly, Early and Henry.

Accounts—Messrs Rowland, Patton, Laporte, Fox, McClellan, Kerns, (Schuylkill) and Kline.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wakefield, Bowman, (Lancaster.) Barron, Sutphin, Graber, Ellis and Warren.

Militia System—Messrs. Jackson, Magee, Champneys, Wimley, Johnson, Kaine, Shannon, Glen, Vincent, Myers, Coleman, Ritter, Alexander, Lee and Ramsey.

Election Districts—Messrs. Rex, Barron, Windle, Labar, Camp, Foster, Graber. Musselman and Lehman.

Banks—Messrs. cy, Wimley, Beck, Gross, Craig, Quigl Hopkins, (Philadelphia.) Josephs, Moore, Rhoads, Brown, (Mercer,) Wolf, Walsh, McCulloch, Lehman and M'Clay.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Rhoads, Glen, Brown, of (Warren,) Nelson, McMurtrie, Wolf, Cochran, Hoover. and Beebe.

Roads. Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Hoover, Graham, Hutchman, Potteiger, McCoy. Labar, Trimmer, Noyes, Foster, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Maeyer, Warner, Camp and Gifillan.

Corporations—Messrs. Quigley, Trimmer, Olmstead, Young, Barger, Brown, (Mercer,) Noyes, Rowland, Henry, Boyer, Dellone, Schofield, Brown, (Warren,) Kerns, (Philadelphia,) and Sutphin.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Twitchell, Noyes, Barron, Boileau, White, Beebe, Gilfillan, Freeland, Maeyer, Robison, Hess, Horton and Jacoby.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Kline, McCoy, Patton, Robison, and Hutchman.

Library—Messrs. Grant, Wakefield, Alexander, Horton and Kerns, (Philadelphia.)

Railroads—Messrs. Thompson, Jackson, Smith, (Chester,) Barger, Craig, Coleman, McManus, Young. Walsh, Rex, Johnson, Earley, Benedict, Smith of Philadelphia, and Harvey.

City Passenger Railroads—Messrs. Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Young, Josephs, Moore, Quigley, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Graham, Weidner, Brown, (Mercer,) Lee, Pancoast, Schofield, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Dellone and Slack.

Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Wolf, Labar, Dellone, Jacoby, Potteiger, Musselman, Strouse, McClay, Warner, Maeyer, White, Camp, Robinson, Huston and Harvey.

Printing—Messrs. Nieman, Magee, Windle, Alexander and Twitchell.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Ramsey, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) and Freeland.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Pershing, Nelson, Champneys, Nieman, Gross, Trimmer, Smith, (Chester,) Shannon, Myers, Hopkins, (Washington,) Schofield, Henry, Olmstead, Thompson and Vincent.

Divorces—Messrs. Boyer, M'Culloch, McCoy, Weidner, Bowman, (Tioga,) Patton, Strouse, Pancoast, Ramsey, Ritter and Slack.

Carter's Raid and its Results.

Gen. Rosecrans is reported to credit his success against the rebels, in his well-fought battles around Murfreesboro, in a great degree to the timely co-operation of General Carter, who conducted a successful raid against the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and cut off reinforcements from Virginia to Bragg's army. It will still further enhance the interest of the event, if the blood of murdered Unionists in East Tennessee, swung from ignominious gibbets in sight of the bridges once before destroyed by them in behalf of a free Government, has now been avenged by a loyal East Tennessean, who has helped to crush a rebel army in the superabundance of his vengeance.

Gen. Carter has returned from his successful cavalry raid upon the enemy's lines of communication into East Tennessee, which, in brilliancy and practical results, far surpasses anything ever achieved by the rebel Stuart. It appears that General Carter, with a thousand cavalrymen, (Pennsylvanians and Ohioans,) left London, or rather Richmond, Ky., on the 21st of December; that he marched thro' Southeastern Kentucky and through the Southwest corner of Virginia into East Tennessee, and fell upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad where it crosses the Holston River, a few miles within the State of Tennessee, and burned the important railroad bridge there, and also that he fought two brisk skirmishes, and killed, wounded and captured over 500 rebels, beside capturing 700 stand of arms, and a large amount of rebel stores; and that, after thus doing his work, and chastising the rebels, he returned to Kentucky with a loss of but ten men.

The distance traversed by these bold riders, from the point of starting in Kentucky to the point of action in Tennessee, was over two hundred miles, through a mountainous country, affording few passable roads and only the most scanty supplies. The destruction of rebel bridges, property, &c, must have been a vast damage to the rebel cause in Tennessee; but all advantages to us sink into insignificance when we think of the vast effect upon the battle raging at Murfreesboro, breaking the hearts of the rebel hords and gaining a glorious victory to the Union cause.

We are inclined to think this expedition of General Carter will prove the most extensive, well ordered and successful achievement of the kind that the war has produced. Even the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy (the Unionists) which they were not supposed to possess."

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAINS,
January 8, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—In writing to you at this time, I do not know whether my letter will be welcome or not, but under the supposition that some of my friends may like to hear something of my whereabouts and what we have been doing, I will run the risk.

I joined the command on the 11th of December, 1862, and on the morning of the 12th we broke camp and moved on Fredericksburg. We laid in bivouac opposite the city until Saturday evening, the 13th, when we crossed on pontoon bridges and moved rapidly through the city to the front, to storm one of the rebel batteries which had been dealing destruction to the brave Volunteers all day long.—We met a Volunteer Brigade retreating into the city, and had to file off to the right to let them pass. By the time they had passed, it was getting too dark for any movement, and we were filed off into a flat, marshy field, and there laid until about 11 o'clock, P. M, when we moved up to within 100 yards of the enemy's rifle pits, and there laid under shadow of a bank all day Sunday and until 12 o'clock at night, when we moved into the city. All day Sunday the enemy's fire from sharpshooters was incessant, and we lost two or three men. In the city this day and in plain sight, that I saw Lt. Benedict (nephew of A. W. Benedict,) fall, being shot by a Mississippi Rifleman. On Monday we laid all day in the city, with shells dropping around us pretty often and livening us up. I think there were upwards of 5,000 troops in the city on Monday, and if the rebels had opened on us, we would have suffered severely. On Tuesday, A. M., about 8 o'clock, we crossed the river, being the last to cross, covering the retreat of the whole army. We bivouacked on this side of the river until Wednesday, A. M., when we returned to this our old camp, and here we are on the top of a hill exposed to the wind from all quarters. The wood is nearly all cut off for miles around us, and we have to send two or three miles for wood to cook with and keep warm. We are having a very severe snap of cold weather now, and are suffering in proportion.

To-day our corps, under command of Gen. Meade, was reviewed by Gen. Burnside and made a very fine appearance. About 15,000 men were under arms. Our little division of Regulars only numbers about 3,000 men, but they are good and in fine condition, or Gen. Burnside would not have chosen us to cover the evacuation of Fredericksburg.

We have been very quiet since returning to this camp, and we do not anticipate any immediate movement.

It would astonish some of you livers in houses to be set down in our midst, and see how we shift to keep out the weather. I can't tell you how, for it would take too much time of yours and space of mine, but you should see to appreciate.

With kind regards to you and all my friends in H., I must close.

Truly, yours,
J. S. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. 12th Infantry.

From the 77th Regt., Penna. Volunteers.

Headquarters, 77th Pa. Vols.,
In Camp near Murfreesboro, Ten.,
January 9th, 1863.

EDITOR GLOBE:—*Sir:*—The following is a correct list of the casualties in the 77th Regt., Penna. Vols., in the late battles before Murfreesboro, Ten. You will confer a favor by publishing for the information of all concerned.—Allow me to say that the 77th Penna. Volunteers done honor to the Keystone State; never did men fight better, and although we lost our beloved commander, Lieut. Col. Housum, the regiment never wavered.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. T. DAVIS,
Adjt. 77th Regt., P. V.

CASUALTIES.

Lt. Col. Peter B. Housum, mortally wounded in hip. Since died.

Co. A—1st Lieut. John E. Walker, commanding, wounded in knee slightly. 55 men taken into action. *Wounded*, Privates Henry Tennary, in leg; Jackson Smith, in left leg. *Missing*, Corp. James Cannon; Private Fred. Rensinger.

Co. B—1st Lieut. John W. Krepps, commanding. 30 men taken into action. *Wounded*, Privates Wm. Jones, hip; Edwin Bratt, leg. *Missing*, Privates William Acker, David Darby.

Co. C—Captain Joseph J. Lawson, commanding. 37 men taken into action. *Wounded*, Sergt. Scott R. Crawford, color bearer, in both legs, left leg amputated; Corporal Wm. Keith, in left thigh, leg amputated; Corporal Samuel A Gettys, in right leg; Privates William Ganster, in ankle, prisoner; David Stittler, in breast and left wrist, prisoner; William Dixon, right eye; Andrew Hindlind, face; John Higgins, left index finger off; Henry Greenawalt, right arm. *Missing*, Privates Charles McFarland, Richard Mitchell.

Co. D—1st Lieut. Henry B. Thompson, commanding. 24 men taken into action. *Killed*, Private Augustus Mace. *Wounded*, Private William A. Robinson, in breast. *Missing*, 2d Lt. Thomas G. Cochran; Privates John C Shirley, Jacob Blensinger, Joshua Keenar.

Co. E—Capt. William A. Robinson, commanding. 26 men taken into action. *Killed*, Privates John A. Hake, John A. Buler. *Wounded*, Privates Thomas Hardy, not known where, prisoner; Edward J. Murphy, ditto; John E. Clark, ditto; Alfred Ray, slightly in breast; Enoch Eckles, in hand. *Missing*, Privates James Rodgers, Jacob Bartholomew.

Co. F—1st Lieut. John S. McDonel, commanding. 42 men taken into action. *Wounded*, Privates Michael Short, in shoulder; William Bivan, in hand; George Heatner, knee. *Missing*, Captain Henry A Wisbart; Corporals George M Cooper, Milton M Herton; Privates Randal Childers, Jas. Lippincott.

Co. G—Captain Alexander Philips, commanding. 39 men taken into action. *Wounded*, Corporal Jas. Foster, in breast; Private Patrick Gallagher, face. *Missing*, Sergeants George Buchanan, Edwin Morgan; Corporal Jas. Brown; Privates William Davis, Owen Williams, Edward Jones, James Forester, Thomas Jordon, Wadsworth Wetherbee.

Co. K—Capt. Fred. S. Pyfer, commanding. 35 men taken into action. *Killed*, Private Alexander Brown.—*Wounded*, Corporal Robert McMullen, right thigh, prisoner; Privates Wm. J Prentiss, in breast and arm, prisoner; John Gambe, shoulder, prisoner; Lewis H Buler, hip. *Missing*, Privates Charles Mackinson, Alexander Stewart, William Clark.

Total number of men taken into action 288.

Total killed	5
" wounded	29
" missing	28
Total loss	62

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 17, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6.25@6.87½
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@1.85
Red and Prime Red	$1.48@1.55
Rye	90c
Corn, prime Yellow	85
Oats	73
Cloverseed, Prime	$6.87@7.00
Timothy	$1.75@2.25
Flax	$2.62½c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@6.75
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.50
White Wheat	1.75
Red Wheat	1.70
Rye	75
Corn	85
Oats	40
Cloverseed	7.75
Flaxseed	2.00
Dried Apples	1.65
Butter	15
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.—Persons holding my Checks are requested to present them immediately as I am prepared to redeem them in my amount. S. COEN, Coffee Run.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Clay township, 5 stray white SHEEP, about 3 months' ages—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

Jan. 21, 1863*

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—[Estate of George Householder, dec'd.] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Householder, late of Tod township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE HOUSEHOLDER,
Coffee Run, Huntingdon County, Penna.

January 21, 1863-6t.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend Exp to me direc'd, I will expose to public sale, on the premises in Tod township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 24th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Scott and Jos. Wilson, having thereon erected one two story frame house, painted white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. *Seized*, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. Dunlap.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, the 26th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th Dec. 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, dec'd, to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown,) Together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP THE

49TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. Wm. B Lane, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he will enlist men for the 49th Regiment, P. V., now in the field.

For further information, call at the Recruiting Office.

J. BLANCH. MILES,
Major and Recruiting Officer, 49th Regt., P. V.

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Mary Myers, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Myers, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to pre sent them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL P. BRUMBAUGH,
E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Dec, 29, 1862-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Catharine Claubaugh, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Catherine Claubaugh, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

ALEXANDER POUT,
Dec. 16, 1862-6t. *Administrator.*

SAVE MONEY,

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

HOOPS! HOOPS!! Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. F. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1862.-1m.

FALL AND WINTER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7.-3m,

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY
T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, Children's Department, Housekeepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this Catering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors number in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names and household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new *serial*, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1, A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES." 2, A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MARY'S TRIAL." 3, A similar copy of Herring's "CHARGE OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS—$2 a year, in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three 3-cent stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address,

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. C. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, R. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Dec. 24, 1862-1y.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For *Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material*, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—
Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. SAMUEL MILLER.

Mapleton, Dec. 25, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S,

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest on the same payable per annum, semi-annually, from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: *and that the full and ample provision made* for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, HARRISBURG, PEOTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $7.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5.55 and $5.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.20 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATASAUQUA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.35 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.20 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.50 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 26, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 28
5 25	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 30
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21
5 45	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
6 09	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 16	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 43
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 58	.....	.....	6 56	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 05	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Oct. 21, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.
PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.
CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.
PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100
PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.
APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.
Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.
Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.
The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept 17-2m.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Shop on the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store, one of the *largest and most beautiful* assortment of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.
My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.
I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farelra, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862-3m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ARMY AND NAVY DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharpe', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN,
May 21, 1863. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES.
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
CONFIDENT. WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets.
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50,000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want
SHOES
Good

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by
FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE.	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure to the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said prop sed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.	

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of fer'g on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

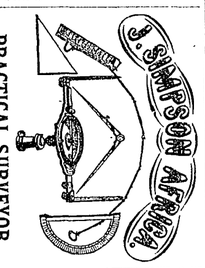
H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water*, and will guarantee that it will not explode.
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.
KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing *Farmers and the public generally*, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Barshear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
The book is an octavo of 660 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable schoolmaster index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important amendments; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including bi-fantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifle-men, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.
Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
ALSO,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

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FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
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Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.
But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.
The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:
I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of N. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. HODEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. FOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best *metallic* pen we have ever used, *finding from the* above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1863. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

MGUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Choral Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Heed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '58.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

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A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,50 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
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BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
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GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PATTIONS.
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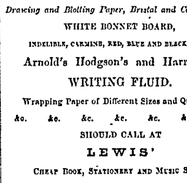

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SHOULD CALL AT
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